

Tag	What it defines	Example	Usage
<!--...-->	A comment	<code><!-- This is a comment --></code>	Use comments to explain your HTML code
<!DOCTYPE>	The document type	<code><!DOCTYPE html></code>	This must be the first line in your HTML document. It has no closing tag.
<a>	A hyperlink	<code>See Paris</code>	The most important attribute of the <code><a></code> element is the <code>href</code> attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
<body>	The document's body	<code><body> (content) </body></code>	The <code><body></code> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, etc.

	Line break	<code>
</code>	This tag has no closing tag
<div>	A section in the document	<code><div id="container"><h1>Eiffel Tower</h1> </div></code>	The <code><div></code> element is usually used with CSS to lay out a web page
<form>	An HTML form for user input	<code><form id="subscribe-form"></code> <code><p></code> <code><label for="Firstname">Firstname:</code> <code></label></code> <code><input type="text"</code> <code>name="firstname"> </p></code>	The <code><form></code> element can contain form elements such as <code><label></code> and <code><input></code>
<h1> to <h6>	HTML headings	<code><h1>This is heading 1</h1></code> <code><h2>This is heading 2</h2></code>	<code>h1</code> to <code>h6</code> have default sizes, which you can change if you need to. Use only for headings - not just to make text large or bold.
<head>	A container for all the head elements	<code><html></code> <code><head><title>Paris</title> </head></code>	The <code><head></code> element must include a title for the document and can include styles and scripts.
<hr>	Draws a horizontal line	<code><hr></code>	Use to separate two parts of the text or separate topics
<html>	Tells the browser that this is an HTML document	<code><!DOCTYPE html></code> <code><html></code>	Place under <code><!DOCTYPE html></code> , above <code><head></code>
	An image	<code></code>	Use to place an image
<p>	A paragraph	<code><p>Explore Paris</p></code>	Browsers automatically add some space before and after each <code><p></code> element. <code><p></code> tags are used for the content of a web page
<style>	Style information for a document	<code><style>body {background-color: grey;}</code> <code>h1 {color: white; font-size: 24pt;}</code>	<code><style></code> is written in the <code><head></code> section and defines all the styles for the document

Quick reference guide

CSS



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		</style>	
<title>	A title for the document	<title>Eiffel Tower</title>	The title is displayed at the top of the window

CSS Property	Description	Example	Usage
/* */	A CSS comment	/* This is a comment */	Use comments to explain your CSS code
Background and dimension properties			
background-color	Sets the background colour of an element such as body, p or an id selector e.g. #header	p{background-color: #0000FF;} #header{ background-color:gray}	The colour can be defined by name or in hexadecimal, e.g. blue = #0000FF
width	Sets the width of an element (height sets height)	#container{width=100%;}	Using a percentage instead of an absolute width makes the web page responsive
max-width	Sets the maximum width of an element (see also max-height, min-height, min-width)	#container{max-width: 800px;}	However wide the screen the element will never be wider than 800px
Font properties			
font-family	Specifies the font-family for text	Body{font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}	If the browser does not support the first font listed, it tries the second, then the third etc.
font-size	Specifies the font size for text	p{font-size: 200%;}	The font is set to twice the default size for p
font	Specifies all the font properties in one declaration	p{font: bold italic 20px arial,sans-serif}	Can set font size in px or pt (pt size is larger than px)
color	Specifies the font color	p{color: lightblue;}	Can also use hex codes for color: color: #ccff00;
Margin, border and padding properties			
margin	Sets all the margin properties in one declaration (left, right, top, bottom) in px, pt, cm etc.	h2{margin:20px} #container{margin: auto;}	The margin defines the space outside a border; it is completely transparent. auto gives a default margin
border	Sets all the border properties in one declaration. (border-width, border-style	h1{border:5px solid gray;} body{dotted black;}	It does not matter if one of the values is missing.



	and border-color)		
padding	Sets all the padding properties in one declaration	<code>#navbar{padding: 5px;}</code>	Defines the space round the content inside a border
Positioning properties			
float	Lets an element float to the left or right	<code>img {float:right;}</code>	Use this to position an image to the right of text
Text properties			
color	Sets the colour of text	<code>h1{color: white; font-size: 24pt;}</code> <code>a:link{color: #0000FF;}</code>	The colour can be defined by name or in hexadecimal, e.g. #0000FF is blue
text-align	Specifies horizontal alignment	<code>p{text-align: center;}</code>	Use this to align text left, right or centre